ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Meeting of the Republican State Cenral Committee. This committee meets at 10 A. M. to-

day at the INTELLIGENCER office. Its members are Dr. T. H. Logan, Hon J. T. Hoke, G. W. Atkinson, J. S. Cunning-ham, D. H. Willard, C. C. Cole, and A.

An Independent Candidate for Congress in this District.

The Hon. Campbell Tarr, of Wellsburg, ex-Treasurer of West Virginia, public affairs a few years ago, is out as an independent candidate for Congress
on this district in yesterday's Panhandle. News. He is to make a speech at Wellsburg to-night in order to define his views. more at length than he does through the does not say in his letter as to explanation of the Register we're correct all through the war, and since, so far as voter is unworthy of the Centennial year we are informed, he has affiliated with of our free government. Because for the Republicans. We take it that he still sooth a citizen who may wish to vote the

cans or Democrats on national issues. Originally Mr. Tarr was a Democrat, but andorses the Republican financial policy from what he says about the necessity of sacredly preserving the credit of the for Teddy O'Flagherty for Sheriff, or Bar-Government, and from his opposition to the repeal of the Resumption law. Indeed, in looking over the ground covered by Mr. Tarr's letter we do not see why he vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and for should be a candidate at all in opposition to Mr. Scott. It looks as if his reason single exception perhaps of Okey Johnmust be purely personal-more for the son for Judge, he will not be entitled sake of finding an occupation in this under this rule to a vote. Anybody has campaign than anything else. He cannot hope to find a place in the the canvass unless he makes some issue not made by either of the other candidates. He is dead best on the ticket, down to the lowhard-money man-he is an anti-County Court man-he is for Reform -he is for one Presidential termdidate, on personal grounds, to either of

and he is opposed to an agitation the Capital question—and yet he is on these issues simply following in of him on the same road. Our adgramme, and take some advanced ground as in the public should prefer him as a can the others. A mere personal candidacy, on the score of old acquaintance, may de but it is idle in a Congressional canvass. That circle is too narrow, candidate who goes into or two neighbors have called on him to become a candidate, will find himself be Our advice therefore to Brother Tarr is any intention of going, or else get out altogether. As he stands he will not get one hundred votes in the district, and his laughter, fleers and jeers.

The Ringmaster's Election To-

The Register intimates that we feel bad because the Democratic Committee of Ohio county did not consult us as to the way they should run their little backself-delusion on the part of the Register. We are not at all averse to seeing the machinists of that committee manage their business precisely as they do. Our feeling is one of satisfaction over their modus operandi. We are particularly putting up the bars so high as to prevent any rush from the Republican ranks. The perfection of stupidity is We have never observed a more plentiful back office attempt to coerce every voter whatever dose is prepared for him toless voter who will walk up to the polls at to-day's primary election and let the Ring masters, put such a dog's collar around his neck as this. He gives away his manhood for a very miserable mess of pottage indeed, when for the mere sake of rotting a chance to vote the Democratic National or State ticket he fall. is willing to pledge himself to vote for any body that may be selected by the Ring for a local office. If there is any Republias this we are not disposed to sorrow in the least over his prompt departure from

The Machine in Politics. The Democratic party have a ban hung out over the street between the Opera House and their headquarters in Crangle's block on which is inscribed "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform." The ides of their leaders in this community as to what constitutes reform can well b judged of by the set of rules laid down by the Star? Chamber Committee that runs the party in this county. In the solitude of the little back office wherein they undertook to nominate a Senator last year for the Panhandle counties, they this year the free agency and self-respect of every man who may present himself at the polls to-day to vote at the Democratic primary election. The Romans frequently compelled those whom they had conquered o pass under a voke ("sub jugum") in token that the will of Rome was thenceforth to be law to them. To pass even by compulsion under this yoke was looked upon as a great humiliation and disgrace. It was significant of entire surrender to ome. How much more humiliating and disgraceful is it to see citizens of a free country voluntarily passing under a yoke at the polls. What could be a more ignominious yoke to impose on a voter in this nominally free land than before allowing him to deposit his ballot at the polls to require him to pledge himself that

very essence of freemanship. And yet under the sham of Reform this humilia-tion is demanded of every voter who presents himself at the Democratic primaries to-day. It has been decreed by the Star Chamber Committee of the party, in solemn conclave, that

In solemn conclave, that No person shall be permitted to vote at said pri mary election, unless he shall pledge himself't vote the full Democratic ticket at the fall elections The Register, in order to avoid the odium of this high-handed piece of machine despotism, comes out and explains

publican party who may wish to come with the party of "Reform," These are to be put to-day. They alone are to be dsifranchised. They are to be required o pass "sub jugum" in token of the absolute emasculation of all their manhood Ohio county Democracy. Even if this the adoption of such a rule is an ever lasting disgrace to the committee idea of putting such a collar as this on a this fall will not pledge himself to vote ney Maloney for Constable, he is to be de-nied all rights whatever at the polls to-day. If, for instance, a citizen intends to all the Democratic State ticket, with the

Such is Democracy in Ohio county is this year of our Lord, 1876-the Centennial year of the Republic,

The Republican Rally To-Night in the Sixth Ward.

We are authorized to say that both Mr Hutchinson, of Parkersburg, and Dr. is not impossible also that Hon. J. T. Hoke, oi Mineral county, will be o big demonstration, and give the Hayes good send off.

MAYOR SWEENEY seems to be under the preparations of the great Reform party to take the vote of its vox populi at the polls to-day. He therefore issues a eaveat in our local columns to his friends o look out for cheating in the matter of tickets. The Mayor knows the inner how closely it will bear watching. He not to trust them any further or longer han he can stand right over them with

Ex-Governor Stevenson on the

iarge iton on the top of one of the mar-iots, and as they were proceeding to the show ground, the monarch of the Eastern jungles broke his fastenings, leaped from his perch, and made a bold strike for freedom. He was pursued hotly by his keeper and the employes through the crowd of frightened men and screaming women and children, and being closely pressed took refuge in a stable belonging to the heirs of Norval Barns, deceased, and sprang up into the hay mow, where nd restless all day in his cage. No seri-

GRAFTON NEWS.-Hon, A. R. Boteler

I. A. Beverlin is a Republican candi-date for Sheriff in Taylor county, and P. A. Rohrbaugh for Prosecuting Attor-

Hon. Charles James Faulkner made meech at Grafton on his way to the Ser

storial Convention at Phillipi.

Various articles of produce are selling in Grafton at the following figures: Corn 75c, oats 40c, lard 12½ to 15c, butter 20c, 76c, oats 40c, tard 12½ to 16c, butter 20c, eggs 12½ to 16c, chiekens 15 and 25c, potatoes 50c, cabbage 2c per 1b, onions 76c, green apples 25 to 50c, corn meal 80c, beans 50c, wheat \$1 per bushel, bests 50c, cucumbers 12 to 15c per dozen, green corn 12 to 16c, tomatoes \$1 50 per bush. Honey 20 to 25c, huckleberries 25c per ral.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., August 4. WILKPS-BARRE, Pa., August 4.—
Further developments concerning the affairs of Thomas D. Conyngham, show that his forgeries amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. He was a member of Broderick & Co., who operated in coal and iron in this State, Virginia and New Jersey. The forged papers are mostly drawn in the name of Broderick & Co., and are held by private parties and banks in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Plymouth. He used the names of Charles Parrish, W. L. Conyngham and C. M. Conyngham, members of his family, as endorsers. It is said that Conyngham suffered heavy losses in leal of excitement, for he was a son he late Judge Conyngham.

From the Sloux Country.

From the stear Country.

Chicago, August 4.—A dispatch from
General Terry, received at General
Sherman's headquarters this morning,
says that on the 27 of July, he would
proceed up the Rosebud with the view of
forming a junction with General Crook.
The dispatch further states that the
aways from every quarter indicate that no odds who may be the nominee—be the fit or unsit, honest or dishonest—he will vote for him? This is a surrender of the predating on the border settlements.

By Telegraph ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

> TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

WASHINGTON, August 4.
The House Committee on Banking and
Currency to-day decided by a vote of six
against four to report and recommend
the passage of the bill providing for the
repeal of the resumption clause of the
third section of the specie resumption act
of 1874. They also agreed to report with repeal of the resumption clause of the third section of the specie resumption act of 1874. They also agreed to report with only verbal amendments to the joint resolution introduced last Monday by Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, providing for the appointment of a commission of three members of the House, three of the Senate, and three experts to investigate the silver question and general policy and best means of facilitating the resumption of specie payments, and the result of their inquiries to be reported to Congress on or before the 18th of January next. The favorable action of the committee on the resumption repeal bill was secured by the change in the position of Gibson, who had heretofore voted with the Republicans against t. Mr. Hubbell, (Rep.) of Michigan, did not vote in the committee, but says he will vote in the House for the repeal.

The vote in detail was as follows:

For repeal, Cox, Payne, Goode, Gibson, Haymond and Burchard, of Wis, against, Mike, Townsend, of Penn., Kasson and

Haymond and Burchard, of Wis; against, Mise, Townsend, of Penn., Kasson and Eames, not voting, Hubbell.

Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back Senate bill establishing the port of St. Paul as a port of appraisal. Passed.

Mr. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted the report of the committee in regard to the Chicago Pension office, the evidence of which was ordered to-be printed.

The committee recommend the passage of a resolution declaring that the acceptance or demanding of money by any per-

tended influence in procuring an appoint ment to public office is disgraceful to the individual and prejudicial to the public interests, and that such misconduct is good cause for removal, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bil for the punishment of such offenses.

Mr. Hereford moved that the House now concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation

and a conference committee was appointed as follows: Mesars. Hereford, Reagan

and Dunnell.

Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report on the matter of contract for soldiers hessistones. The report declares the contract was irregular in its character and it reflects somewhat severely on ex-Secretary Belknap but recommends no action, Ordered printed.

Grafion Sentinel.

Governor Stevenson was the third and last orator. The Governor is not the pleasantest speaker in the world, but he has a peculiar faculty for holding and entertaining an audience, and on this occasion, though it was a late hour when he took the stand he kept his crowd and entertained them for about one hour. The Governor's speech was canfined principally to the discussion of State affairs, in which he arraigned the Democratic party in about the same style as he did in the platform at Parkersburg, and which is published elsewhere in the Sentinel. He was frequently and vociferously applauded by his Republican hearers.

ought to be brought into power in the coming election. This had been the main logic of his speech.

He (Garfield) should attempt to show

of the Democratic party at this time. He had noticed one striking omission in the logic of the speech, and that was that it made no attempt to prove the fitness of the Democrats to accomplish the needed reform, and without that proof fitness the arguments must of course be

CONQUEED IN THE LATE CIVIL WAR had adopted or acquisced in the results of the war. He (Garfield) wontfurther and asked whether the results of war had been adopted? Great ideas, he said, travel slowly and often times noiselessly, like the footsteps of the Gods whose feet were shod with wool.

It would not do to speak of the gigantic resolution through which the country

evolution through which the revolution through which the country had lately passed; as a thing to be bound up by a mere change of administration. It was an epochal century, and one to be looked at in its broad and grand prospec-

SENATE.

A concurrent resolution, providing for final adjournment on Monday next, was read, and Mr. Windom moved it be re-ferred to the Committee on Appropriaions. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Senate in-

sisted on its amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and

lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and agreed to the committee of conference asked for by the House.

The Chair appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate, Ingalls, Ed-munds and Kernan.

DAVIS AND THE TREASURY REPORT.

DAVIS AND THE TREASURY REPORT.

Mr. Davis called up the report made
by the Committee on Finance some weeks
ago in regard to the discrepancies in the
Treasury Department, and spoke at
length upon the subject.

Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the employment of Indian scouts. Passed.

WEST VIRGINIA CLAIMS. incurred by reason of the destruction of its public property by Federal troops during the war, and it was indefinitely postponed.

PENSION BILL. \$37 per month to soldiers who have lo an arm and leg, in lien of \$24 per mon

New York, August 4.-Arrived-

AT LAST. Tilden and Hendricks Finally Come to an Understanding.

Gov. Tilden's Letter.

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.
GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor o receive the personal delivery of your al Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of
President of the United States, I answerde that at my earliest convenience I
would, in conformity to usage, prepare would, in conformity to usage, prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance, I now ayait myself of the first interval in engagement. The Convention, before making its not

nations, adopted a declaration of princiwise review of the necessities of our ountry, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administra-

people.

But some of those reforms are so very urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and Municipal, and in modes of Federal taxation justifies all the promi-nence given it in the declaration of the

ple which are depriving labor of its em-

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred million of dollars. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more, and the vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions of dollars. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had vitally impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of our expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unequal and ill adapted methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated moreover.

abusiness, and unremumerative use of EVEN IN PROSPEROUS TIMES

the daily wants of industrous communities The margin of the possible national savings is at the best a small percentage of national earnings, yet now for these eleven years the government consumption has been a larger portion of national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times from all their investments. The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity, but they were never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that

PICTITIOUS PROSPERITY

ecretary of the Treasury I said

for a government any more than for induvidual or a corporation. When Ior a government any more than Ior an induvidual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financeering, I would give the whole of it, for the old homely maxim, "Live within your income."

of it for the old homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step; but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce the expenditures, compelled to confront the menaces of the Senate and Executive that unless objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease.

ment or cease.

In my judgment an amendment to the constitution ought to be devised separat-ing into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of public service and excluding from each bill all service and excuting from each out appropriations for other objects and independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and excepted from moral duress which only compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the Government.

AN ACCESSORY CAUSE

nhancing the distress in business, is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordi-nary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of official bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a

Their Misty and Mazy Letters

If the duty shall be assigned to me I If the duty shall be assigned to me I should not fail to exercise the power with which the law and constitutions of our country clothe its chief megistrate to protect all of its citizens whatever their former condition in every political and REFORM IS NECESSARY,

nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect willing-ness to meet any of its promises at the call of créditors entitled to payment. The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments

IN LEGAL TENDER NOTES
of the United States. That would not
only restore the public credit and maintain the national 'honor, but it would establish a sound currency for the people.
The methods by which this object is to
be pursued, and the means by which it is
to be attained, are disclosed by what the
Convention demanded for the future and
by what it denounced in the past.
The resumption of specie payments by

by what it denounced in the past.

The reaumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 26th of May shows that the amount of bank notes was \$300,000,000, less \$20,000, 000 held by the payment states. bank notes was \$300,000,000, less \$20,000,000 held by themselves, Against these \$280,000,000 of notes the banks, held \$141,000,000 legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent of the amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal treasury, as security for their notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about \$360,000,000, available and current in all foreign money markets.

IN RESUMING,

EASILY WORKMD OUT

by practical knowledge and judgement with respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use and which in order to save interest will be returned for redemption. They can either be paid or they can be fun-ied. Whether they will continue as curded. Whether they will continue ascur-rency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments is mere-ly a question of rate of interest they beor. Even if they were to remain_in their present form, and our government

their present form, and our government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them desirable as investments, they would soon regulate and take their place with the governments, state, municipal and other corporate and private bonds of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect case with which they can be changed from currency into investmenst lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of gaseral measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus that if withdrawn is no longer a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of valuations and business are readily caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realization. even before those beliefs of ascertained realization.

ascertained realization.

The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjectire. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An onlargement of it which seemed to be durable happened at the beginning of the civil war, by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations they usually need to borrow capital or circulat-

as closely as possible the natural laws of trade which it, has superceded by artificial contrivances, and in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all the process without creating at any time an artificial scarcity and without exciting the public

lebtors to accept at a fictitious par. The sighest national honor is not only right out would prove profitable.

OF THE PUBLIC DEET
\$985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent
in gold, and \$7,500,000 at five per cent in
gold. The average interest is 5.58 per
cent. A financial policy which should
secure the highest credit, wisely availed
of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction
of one per cent in interest on most of the
loans. A saving of one per cent on an
average would be \$17,000,000 a year in

A SNARE AND A DELUSION to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among theughtful men, whose judgment will at last allay public opinion. An attempt to act on such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

have legislated out of existence every possible surplus of applicable coin for the purpose. The coin in the treasury, claimed to belong to the government, had on the 30th of June fallen to less than lst of July, 1875, and the availabity of a part of that admitted to be questionable. The revenues are failing faster than it The revenues are failing faster than it appears that expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative command or the official promise fixing a day for resumption have been made.

THERE HAS BEEN NO PROGRESS.

There have been steps backwards. There is no necromancy in the operations of the government. The homely maxims every day life are the best standard of its contest. A debtor who should now in to pay a loan out of a surplus income ye to pay a loan out of a surplus income ye be seen every day, spending all he coul lay his hands on in rictious living, woul lose all character for honesty and verac ity, and his offer of a compromise or his profession as to the value of the old promises would alike provoke derision.

promises would alike provoke derision.

A SERTES OF DENUNCIATIONS.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise to redeem legal tender, notes, it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption, if denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto, and having first denounced the barranness of the promise of a day the barrancesa of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces

moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be obedient, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish

A CORDIAL PRATERNITY
and goodwill among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government.

If the duity shall be assigned to me I was a lature of January 5, 1875, suggestion was waited by the mismanagement of the curbound to redeem every portion; of its interest of mischief in all business, and issues which the public does not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency, and enacted exclusive than now. Men do nothing because they are usable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertaken or the supply of currency and enacted exclusive their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government.

If the duity shall be assigned to me I was a lature of January 5, 1875, suggestion was vated by the mismanagement of the curbound to redeem every portion; of its issues which the public does not wish to use that now. Men do nothing because they apply of currency and enacted exclusive than now. Men do nothing because they are usable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertaken not wish to use the supply of currency and enacted exclusive than now. Men do nothing because they are the provided and the public does not wish to use they are its baneful evils now for the supply of currency and enacted exclusive than now. Men do nothing because they are the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the public does not wish to use the provided and the pu consider safe and their funds be almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to piedge will not borrow; consumption has fallen below the matural limits of reasonable economy prices; many things are under their range in the frugal specie paying times before the civil war.

VAST MASSES OF CURRENCY

VAST MASSES OF CURRENCY
lie in the banks unused. A year and a
half ago legal tenders were at their
largest volume, and twelve millions since
retired have been replaced by fresh issues
of fifteen millions of bank notes. In the

The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifices on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and a well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expressions in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of prepara-ions it demands. It says, "We believe uch a system well devised, and above all

INTRUSTED TO COMPETENT HANDS

perity of the people.

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments in its legal tender notes by a gradual and safe process, tending to relieve the present business distress; and if charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

on the 30th of June fallen to less than sometimes by its own weight and some-\$45,000,000, as against \$59,000,000 on the times in alliance with the army, has been able to rule unorganized masses, even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, ca-pable of controlling public opinion and of resisting an easy change of adminis tration, until the misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been strung to the pitch of civil revolution.

THE FIRST STEP IN REPORM is elevation of the standard by which the is elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute the official treats. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace the untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interests in the honest and skilful performance of the official trusts must or incapatic subordanates. The purior interests in the honest and skilful performance of the official trusts must not be sacrificed to incompetence. After these immediate steps which will insure the exhibition of better examples we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary officers, and finally to the careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests whenever practicable of proved competency or fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations were I to withhold here the expression of my conviction that no reform of civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is

CONSTITUTIONALLY DISQUALIFIED

for re-election, experience having repeat-edly exposed the futility of self-impos-ed restrictions by candidates or incum-bents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse his power and I thoroughly believe by public economy by folicial retrenchment and by a financest temptation to misuse his power and in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen to take his fair allotment of the care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of the Government I have never acquired the habit of official life. When a year and a half ago I entered upon my present trust it was in order to consummate reform, to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how therefore, from fresh experience how the more consumer to the content of the people there have trustieved from fresh experience how therefore, from fresh experience how therefore, from fresh experience how the more consumers and I thoroughly believe by public economy by folicial retrenchment and by a financial policy, enabling us to accumulate the period is possible, without producing an artificial searcity of currency or disturbency and in public affects of the possible, without producing an artificial searcity of currency or disturbency that the period is possible, without producing an artificial searcity of currency or disturbency as public or commercial policy, enabling us to accumulate the period is possible, without producing an artificial searcity of currency or disturbency of the period is possible, without producing an artificial searcity of currency or disturbency of the period is possible, without producing an artificial policy, enabling us to accumulate the period is possible, without producing and I thoroughly believe by public acconomics that policial retreachment and by a financial policial retreachment and by a financial policial retreachment sale misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon the menormous issues of official bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stoler, and the existence of which is a public discredit tending to the bank-rapper of the Republic. Taxes, which are generally oppressive, have in some instances sequestrated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value.

It is impossible that these views should not re-act upon the the prosperity of the whole country. The noble modulates with constitution of the system of preparation without the promise of a day of the worthless promises of a day with of the substance of resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation, without the promise of a day of the worthless promises of a day with of the worthless promises of a day of the worthless promises of a day with the substitution of a system of preparation, which the tending the the substance of resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation, without the promise of a day of the worthless promises of a day with the substitution of a system of preparation, which the substance of resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation, which the substance of resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a sys

To Gen. John A. McClernand, Chairman, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. Abbott. Hon. H. J. Spaunhorst, Hon. H. J. Red-field, Hon. J. S. Lyon, and others, of the Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

Saratoga, August 4.—The following is

INDIAMAPOLE, July 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in which you had formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. It is, a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, and accompanied with such unanimity, and accompanied with such unanimity, and accompanied with such unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and condidence ought to outweigh all personal desires and preferences of my own, it is with this feeling and, I think, also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgment of my country, INDIANAPOLIS, July 26, 1876.

ly country.

It would have been impossible for me It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified therefore to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies and sympathize with the purpose enunciated in that platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by

A SELPHIN AND CORRUPT

A SELFISH AND CORRUPT

management of public affairs which has
shamed us before civilized mankind.
By unwise and partial legislation, every industry and interest of the people
has been made to suffer, and in the Executive departments of the Government ecutive departments of the Government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protector of the State, amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people.

IN SUGH. A CRISIS

IN SUCH A CRISIS

of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or our affairs till the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration, in its whole and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively an unimportant matter. If the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it is suffered to remain, the President alone must not be made the scapegost for the enormities remain, the fresident alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities which afflict the public service and threatens the destruction of every insti-tution. In some respects I hold that the present executive

HAS BEEN THE VICTIM

oughly corrupt, and must be swept re-morselessly away by the election of a government composed of elements entirely

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM

name of policy at all, has been in dis-regard of those laws and therefore has disipted the commercial and business confidence as well as hindered a return to specie payment. One feature of the policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875 which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a computory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable.

THE REPEAL OF THAT CLAUSE

necessary that the natural operation financial laws may be restored the influence, and that a return to spe ments may be facilitated by the sub tion of wiser and more prudent legislation tion of wiset and more prudent legislation which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and, above all, on the promise of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payment but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal at this time may be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared—that there shall be no hindrance put in the way of a return to specie payment. "As such hindrance," says the platform, "we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875,

AND DEMAND ITS REPEAL.

DISTRESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. demands that these things shall be re-formed. The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in

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